The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,604. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian and Royal Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single Copy 8 annas.

Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

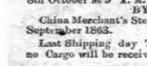
STEAMER FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Screw Steam-Ship JOHN BRIGHT, Captain J. E. BETHAM, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 8th October at 9 A.M. For Freight or Passage apply to BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager.

China Merchant's Steam Navigation Company's Office 24th September 1863.

Last Shipping day Tuesday the 6th October, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's screw Steam-ship AZOF, (700 Tons and 180 H.P.) Captain R. E. PEARCE, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY the 10th October, at 9 A.M. from Mazagon, and will take cargo and Passengers.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 8th instant.

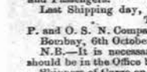
THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 6th October 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in the Office before the 9th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAND, Commander, will start for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVEHCHAND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 6th October 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Wanted.

WANTED A FIRST-CLASS CLERK.—Must be a good correspondent in English, quick at Accounts, a good Book-keeper, and Cash-keeper, and understand a department. None but an experienced man need answer this. Apply by letter only, *not personally*,—with copies of certificates, to CHARLES J. SHAW, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED BY THE "KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED," a competent European to manage the whole out-door business of the Company. He must be conversant with the native languages, and have had experience in the landing and Shipping of Goods. Applications enclosing copies of Testimonials, and stating qualifications and amount of salary required, to be sent *post paid* to the undersigned on or before the 15th October next.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, 21st September 1863.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS in this Company's service. Salary from Rupees 25 to Rupees 50 per month, with a prospect of promotion to higher office.

Good penmenship, and a practical knowledge of arithmetic, and of the English language, are indispensable.

Applications, accompanied by testimonials, should be sent in before the 10th October instant.

W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 1st October 1863.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for Galvanised Corrugated Iron, just about to be landed ex *Sea Park*.

They have also just received per the *City of Edinburgh* and other Ships fresh arrivals of—

Cast Iron, and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, &c.
Beams and Scales, with Weights.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors, &c.
Lift and Force Pumps.
Portable Steam Engines.
Bar Plate and Sheet Iron, &c.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Bunce Bunder.

FOR SALE AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.
TRADE RETURNS FOR 1862-63. Rupees 5 per Copy.

GEO. INVERARITY,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Custom House, 25th September 1863.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, THE PROPERTY OF C. E. HOWARD, Esq.—A Handsome CAB PHAETON, with Coach-box and Hind Foot Board, recently put into thorough repair, by Collett & Co., Bombay, where the Carriage is on view. Apply to COLLETT & Co., or S. COMPTON, Esq. High Court.

3rd October 1863.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF LAND AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

MESSRS. HUNT, MONNET & Co. have been instructed to offer

DAFOOR'S HOUSE and grounds for sale.

The Property consists of 77 acres and 22 Goontas of excellent soil and contains good wells. The Gardens have been laid out at much expense, and contain many rare and valuable trees.

A plan of the grounds has been deposited with the Advertisers, who will be happy to allow inspection to any one desiring to see it.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to

HUNT, MONNET & Co., Poona.

TO BE SOLD TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, THREE SCREW PRESSES, of great power, suitable for pressing bales of hides, &c. Can be seen and tested daily from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. on application at the Powder Works, Mazagon.

Verbal or written tenders for the purchase of the Presses will be received up to the 15th October.

THOMAS T. HAGGARD, Major,
Mazagon, 1st October 1863. Agent for Gunpowder.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Colming and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager Bombay Gazette.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complaints by Headland.

TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

Notices.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited up to the 10th October 1863, by the undersigned for the execution of the following works:—

New Barracks at Poorundhur.
Apothecary's Quarters at Ditto.
3 Large Bridges between Patas and Indapoor.

H. ST. C. WILKINS, Captain,
Executive Engineer, P. D.

Poona, 29th September 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are invited for cutting the Proprietor's Trees for two years in Kusba Mullar and other Villages in the Sazette Talooka, Tanna Zillah, excepting Teak, Khair, Date and Palm Trees, the Trees in the two Gardens, Travellers' resting Trees and the boundary and other Trees belonging to the Ryots of the Villages.

KUSBA MULLAR.

Mangoe Trees standing in the interior and hilly parts of the Villages.

Woondee Poonawa	ditto	ditto.
Miscellaneous Trees	ditto	ditto.

MOUZA ARRAM.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.

Miscellaneous Trees	ditto	ditto.

MOUZA KUNNAYREE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.

Miscellaneous Trees	ditto	ditto.

MOUZA TOOLSEE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.

Miscellaneous Trees	ditto	ditto.

Tenders will be received up to 30th October 1863.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tenders.

For further particulars apply to the CARKOON of the Proprietors at Mullar or in the Fort, at Messrs. CURSETJEE ARDASEER & Co.

BROKER'S LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING Co., (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the 3rd Call of Rs. 20 per Share falls due on the 1st October next, and the Shareholders are requested to pay the same at the Office of this Company, in default thereof interest will be charged at the rate of 9 per Cent. per annum.

The Shareholders who have not paid the 2nd Call are hereby requested to pay the same at the Office of this Company on or before the 31st October next, with interest thereon from the 8th instant, at 9 per Cent. per annum, in default thereof, the Shares will be liable to be forfeited to the Company, and whose Shares have been forfeited shall, notwithstanding, be liable to pay to the Company all Calls owing upon such Shares.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER BOMANJEE,
Bombay, 23rd September 1863. Manager.

NOTICE.

TO ENGINEER DEPARTMENTS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE RUTNAGIREE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY JOINT STOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).

THIS SOCIETY has been formed to meet a daily increasing want in Bombay and elsewhere, where labour and material, already so costly, must become doubly so owing to the vast building operations now in progress.

The Southern Concan is well known for the excellence of its workmen, especially Carpenters, Smiths, Boat-builders, and so forth. The highest wages, however, will rarely tempt them to accept permanent employ in Bombay or at any great distance from their homes. On the other hand, they gladly remain at a reduced scale of pay near their own homes in the Concan.

The Society has thus the command of any amount of skilled labour. It has also the advantage of paying but a nominal rent for the space occupied for its Establishment, while it has a sea-board, by which it can with facility obtain supplies of timber from the Malabar Coast, at a comparatively small cost. The Establishment is thus able to compete on the most favorable terms with the Bombay Artificers. It is prepared during the present season to execute orders for every description of House fitting, such as Doors, Windows, Venetians, double or single, with or without frames, of Calicut Teak, Jackwood or any of the Jungle timbers. The Establishment has been for any of the Jungle timbers. The Establishment has been under the superintendence of a European manager, of many years experience in the Government Arsenal. The work will be of the very best description and unsurpassed in Bombay, specimens will be shortly on view.

Prices will include delivery (during the fair season) at any Bombay Bunder or any of the ports on the South Coast.

Furniture of all descriptions made to order.

Drawings, Specifications, and Communications of all kinds to be adressed to the Secretary to the School of Industry at Rutnagiree.

The Society having a large contract to supply Cargo Boats to a well known Bombay Firm, will scarcely be able at present to execute other orders in this branch; but after this season, it will be prepared to build any description of boat or barge.

Early applications are solicited.

N. B. Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., have kindly consented to act as Agents to this Society.

जाहिरात

इंजनेर हपिमर कारखाने दार घरें वगेरे बांधणार थांस रत्नागीरी येथील शिलप शाळ कडून प्रसिद्ध केली जाते आथेसाठ.

मुंबई व इतर ठिकाणीं जेथें मजुरी व साम्यान इथें महाग आहे आणि पुमकळ काम खाने सुरू असला मुळें डप्पट महाग होणार तेथें सामान व गदरे पुरविण्या साठी ही कंपनी स्थापन झाली आहे.

या दक्षिण कोकणांत कारागीर लोक व मुखतवे करून सुतार, लोहार, गलवतें बांधणारे वगदरे उत्कृष्ट आहेत व प्रसिद्ध आहे पण रुत जरी मोठा रोजमुरा दिला तरी आपले घर सोडून मुंबई वगदरे ठिकाणीं अक्षयी चाकरी कबूल करण्यास हे लोक झटत नाहींत म्हणून पमारावर आपले देशीं घरांजवळ चाक रीं आनंदाने पतकरितात याजमुळें पाहिजे तितके कसबी लोक या कंपनीस मिळूंकतात आणि कारखान्या करितां जें घर कंपनीने घे तले आहे त्याप भाडेंही पडत नाहीं असें ल टलें असतां चालेल व समुद्र किनाऱ्याची सो द असल्या मुळें थोडे खर्चाने मजबोरा करून चांकुड आणण्याप या कंपनीस सुलभ पडतें या सर्व कारणांनी मुंबईतील कारागीर को. कांशी ही मंडळी सुलभ पणें कामांत बरोबरी करूशकते घर संबंधी सामान झणजे, दोरे, खिडक्या. झिलमिळ्या खिडक्या, पेकेंग्या किंवा दुस्या चोकडी भिंग किंवा चोकडी खट्टा. कालिकोटी मांग किंवा फणशी किंवा दुसरे जंगली लाकडाच्या तयार करून दिल्या जातील.

सरकारी आरमींतल कारखान्यांत पुष्कळ वर्षे अनुभव घेतलेला असा येक युरोपियन गृहस्थ या कंपनीचे ताब्यांत त्याप स्थानेश मिळाला आहे काम फार पर्यंत मुंबई पेक्षां हीं चांगलें तयार होईल नमुने बवकरच पाठाण्यास मिळतील.

उघाडीचे दिवसांत मुंबई किंवा दक्षण कोकणचे कोणतेही बंदरीं सामान वगदरे पोचते करून दिलें जाईल त्याचा खर्च किमती शिवाय निराळा पडणार नाहीं.

सर्व प्रकारचे सामांन मंजे वगदरे नमुन्या प्रमाणे तयार केलीं जातील.

नमुने वर्ष व गदरे पाठवणे तीं रत्नागीरी शिलपशाळेचे सेक्रटारी यांचे नावे पाठवावी.

मंजूरीचे एका नामांकित कंपनीस माल नेण्याचा मोठी बांधून देण्याचा मोठा मका आहीं केला आहे यासुळे हतें दुस्या मोठी बांधण्याम होणार नाहीं परंतु पेक्षर सांगो पाहीजे त्या प्रकारच्या मोठी बांधून दिल्या जातील.

ज्यांस सामान पाहिजे असेल त्यांनी मेहेर बानी करून लवकर कळवावें.

सूचना—मेजरम निकल कंपनी यांणी र तनागीरीचे कंपनीचे मेजेंट होण्याचे कृपाकरू न मान्य केलें आहे.

Notices.

NOTICE.—We have commenced business as GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS on the Premises of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., from this day.

1st October, 1863. S. NAREN & Co.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of Clause XXX. of the Articles of Association, the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Bank's office on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., to receive and consider the report of the Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1863.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will not be RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEBTS of his wife, MARY TUCKER.

ROBERT TUCKER.

Bombay, October 3rd, 1863.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.) ફોરટ પ્રેસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Calls will be payable by the Shareholders of the above Company, at the Office of the undersigned on the dates specified below, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all calls unpaid after those dates.

2nd Call Rs. 333 to be paid on or before 1st October 1863.
3rd ,, ,, 500 do. do. 15th November 1863.
4th ,, ,, 500 do. do. 31st December 1863.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
12th September 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE BUTTONJEE, Waree Bunder.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain DIXON, Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS.

5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, WADIA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to BOMANJEE KHODADAD, ERANEE, also of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, a piece of Enam Ground, situate at Parell, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, bounded on the East partly by the ground of Darasha Dorabjee Redalia, and partly by the ground of Wittoba Dhargeejee, on the West partly by the ground of Bhaloona Juswanbhoer and partly by the ground of Lewis Ghonsalves, on the North by the ground of Bendia Coctoor, and on the South by the ground of Soonabaye, widow of Ardaseer Framjee Wadia, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to us within 14 days from the date hereof, in default thereof the deed of Conveyance will be executed without regard to any claim after the said day of September 1863.

SANGSTER & DINSHY,
Parsee Solicitors.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILL, TANK BUNDER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that orders can now be undertaken for all description of Sawing, Planing, and other Wood-work, as also for the supply of Boards and Scantlings of all sizes, and of Floor Boards, Planed and Grooved, Window and Door Frames, and all other descriptions of Wood-work for Building and other purposes. Terms and Orders to be addressed to Mr. JAMES BAPTY, Timber Agent, Mazagon, or to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Proprietors Bombay Saw Mill.

TO POREBUNDER STONE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 10,000 Cubic feet of Porebunder Stone for use on the Bombay Gas Works.

Terms and particulars may be had on application at the Office on the Works.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st October 1863.

LAWSON AND WHITTAKER, Contractors.
Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, 1st October 1863.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

The SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS have the honor to announce they will give four

FAREWELL CONCERTS

commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, October 8th, previous to their departure for Bombay, where they will produce on this occasion *novelty* of the highest order, among which will be found the following new original Songs;—

I SEE HER STILL IN MY DREAMS,
SHEEP-WASHING DAY.
THE MERRY SLEIGH BELLS,

and the laughable Farce of the VIRGINNY MUMMY as played before Her Majesty the Queen, and by the celebrated T. D. RICE for 100 consecutive nights in London.

DAVE CARSON
in his celebrated comic sketch of the
BULL'S RUN RECRUIT, OR THE RETURNED SOLDIER.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Introduction	SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Bostman's Serenade	Dan Emmett do.
I see her still in my dreams	T. P. BROWER.
Sheep-washing day	DAVE CARSON.
Emmeline	H. CAMPBELL.
Why did my Sarah sell me	HAVE CARSON.
The Merry Sleigh Bells	BROWER & COMPANY.
Strike the Chords	J. O. PIERCE.

The 1st part to conclude with the
WHOLE HOG OR NONE,
with new local verses.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

DUET, TIBIA, AND PIANO.

The Bird of Paradise Waltz	PIERCE & PALIS.
The Bull's Run Recruit	CARSON, PIERCE, and BROWER.
Ballad	H. C. CAMPBELL.
MUSICAL INTERLUDE	J. O PIERCE.

PART III

To conclude with the laughable Farce of the
VIRGINNY MUMMY;
OR
1,000 YEARS DEAD.

Dr. Doublehead	T. P. BROWER.
George Barnewell	J. O. PIERCE.
Ginger Blue	DAVE CARSON.

CARDS OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle	Rupees	4
Stalls	,,	3
Upper Gallery	,,	2
Pit	,,	1

DRESS CIRCLE STRICTLY SELECT.

NOTICE.—The Seats in the Dress Circle are all numbered, and Tickets corresponding with the number on the Seats are issued at the Office of the *Times of India* only. On the day of performance, after 5 o'clock, tickets can be purchased at the doors. Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at a quarter to 9.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO LET.—(Whole or in separate apartments), the premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Dadabhoy and Manockjee in Meadow Street, Fort, known as the "Royal Hotel," consisting of suites of Apartments on three Stories facing the sea, with extensive Godowns, &c. Suitable for a Bank or Merchants' Offices. Apply on the premises.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS *(Continued.)*

THE REVOLVING STEREOSCOPE in Mahogany with 100 views	Rs. 225 0
THE COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPE, on turned pedestal with stand with a Mahogany Case to contain 25 ,,	75 0
BOOK STEREOSCOPES	3 8
Slides to accompany the above, Scenery of England and Scotland, Exhibition Views, the Streets and Buildings of London, Scenes at the Opera, &c. &c.	
MAGIC LANTERN, large size, with set of 12 comic slides and 4 movement slides	45 0
MAGIC LANTERN, smaller, with 12 comic slides	20 0
BINOCULARS with 12 lenses, a justing centre and sliding sindes, leather sing case	85 0
THE LAMP, without adjustment ditto	75 0
THE NEROMONOSCOPE, for viewing Cartes de Visite, and forming a small case in which a few may be safely kept, Rs. 1-8, 3-8, and	4 0
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By HENRY RUTTER,
Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong.

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(PRICES CURRENT (30th September 1863.)

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Rapeseed, Guzerat " 6 10 to 6 12
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Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 6	Singapore (s)	Finley	Hongkong 11 Sept.
	Phlox (s)	Moylon	Surat 5 October.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. & O. Company's steamer *Singapore*, from Hongkong, &c.—Dr. Duff, Capt. Purchase and servant, Mr. Cowell, Mrs. Thomas and infant, and three Natives.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Capt. Cairey, Mr. Chitham, Mr. Robert Wallace, Mr. T. Marao, and fifty-three Natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Barbara*, W. Wilson, bound to Liverpool.
Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, J. Athey, bound to Surat.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Flying Venus*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Eleonore*, for Mauritius.
P. & O. Company's steamer *Asof*, for Hongkong.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER 1863.

For London.

Chapman.—38 bales wool, 114 cwt., Toolsee Walljee.

For Liverpool.

Veteran.—251 bales cotton, 578¼ cwt., Robert Frith and Co.

Celuta.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Nurey Jewraz.

Tangier.—151 bales cotton, 528¼ cwt., 90 bundles hemp, 75 cwt., Soondercdas Mooljee ; 125 bales cotton, 437¼ cwt., Muthoosoodun Vussunjee.

Dilagenia.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

Salsette.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Aaron Brown.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Bhoysett Ticumdass ; 225 bales cotton, 788 cwt., Bomanjee and Cursetjee Eranee.

Sea Park.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Runchore Megjee ; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Lalljee Herchund.

Lord Palmerston.—509 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., J. P. Cornforth and Co. ; 60 bales wool, 180 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur ; 51 bales cotton, 178¼ cwt., Cullianjee Ragowjee ; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., David Sassoon and Co. ; 51 bales wool, 153 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass ; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Haeraz Visram.

Lancastrian.—55 bales cotton, 172¼ cwt., Framjee, Sands and Co. ; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. Pinto and Co ; 126 bales cotton, 440¼ cwt., Luckmerow Mullarrow ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Hormusjee Bhicajee Patell ; 53 bales cotton, 185¼ cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Brothers, 10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Tulla Morarjee.

Bates Family.—30 cases Ghujelly oil, 120 cwt., Ebram Ramjee ; 20 cases cocoanut oil, 80 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Lady Havelock.—300 bags sunsee seed, 450 cwt., Jayram Visram ; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Morarjee Doongersee ; 210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co. ; 99 bales orchilla weed, 345 cwt., J. Iram Visram.

Flying Venus.—60 bags Ghijelly seed, 99 cwt., Megjee Mooljee.

Joshua.—90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Ebram Noor Mahomed and Co.

City of Brussels.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Stewart and Co.

Minnehaha.—200 bags linseed, 300 cwt., Sewjee Moorjee.

Tythonus.—30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *John Bright.*—2 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vussunjee and Co. ; 1 case umbrellas, Rosselet and Co. ; 1 box true Pearls, Dwarkadass Vussunjee ; 1 box paper, Dwarkadass Vussunjee ; 33 numbers Ganda horns, 2 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs., Ebram Noordin and Co.

Steamer *Asof.*—50 cases false, byra bole, 108 cwt., Rabimbhoy Hemraz and Co. ; 1 packages lanthers, Hajee Mirza Shaffee Mishkee.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Asof.*—4,112 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nusserwanjee and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *John Bright.*—3 packages cutlery and hardwares, Mahomedally Kayemally ; 11 bales E. pieces goods, Bulloo Vullee Khan Mahomed.

For Colombo.

Steamer *John Bright.*—8 bales grey shirtings, 3,200 lbs., Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan and Co. ; 14 bales grey shirtings 5,325 lbs., Stewart and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

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	Charente (s)	
815	City of Carlisle, Pentreath	Peel, Cassel & Co. July 31
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Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Hyderabad, on the 22nd September, the wife of Captain F. J. T. Ross, Deputy Collector, of a daughter.

At Hongkong, on the 12th Aug., Mrs. Woods of a son.

At Hongkong, on the 13th Aug., on board the British ship, *King Arthur*, the wife of Capt. Bramwell, of a daughter.

At Hongkong, on the 30th Aug., the wife of T. G. Linstead, of a daughter.

At Hongkong, on the 1st Sept., the wife of E. F. Parker, of a son.

At Hongkong, on the 2nd Sept., the wife of C. F. Still, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Yokohama, on the 31st July, Edward Rigby, of the firm of Messrs. Ross Barber, & Co., aged 30 years.

At Nagasaki, on the 12th Aug., Mary Evelyne, youngest daughter of Mattie A. and Samuel C. Woodruff, aged 1 year and 6 months.

At Hongkong, on the 20th Aug., Mrs. Woods, of puerperal fever

At Hongkong, on the 23rd Aug., on board the ship *Tynemouth*, Charles Linnel, apprentice

At the Seaman's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 23d August, Charles Emmanuelson, late of the *Royal George*.

At the *China Mail* Office, Hongkong, on the night of the 31st Aug., Robert A. Low.

At the Hospital Hill, Hongkong, on the 30th Aug., Dr. John Enscoe, resident Surgeon of the Seamen's Hospital.

At the Seaman's Hospital, Hongkong, Thomas Wilkinson, late of the *Black Watch*.

At Fanghow, on the 2nd Aug., the Rev. H. V. Rankin, aged 39 years. He had been a Missionary to the Chinese for more than fourteen years.

At Chinchorng, on the 19th Aug., George Clayton, Captain, H.M.'s 99th Regt.

At Shanghae, on the 27th Aug., V. P. Jordan, aged 41 years.

At Singepore, on the 28th Aug., W. H. Hunt, late of Shanghae.

At Whampoa, on board the Steam-ship *Robert Lowe*, on the 6th Sept., Thomas Dudley Milner Gibson, aged 19 years, son of the Hon. Milner Gibson, M.P., for Ashton-under-line.

At the Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 7th Sept., John Porter, destitute seaman.

Letters to the Editor.

EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS.

SIR,—The Education of Soldiers appears to be a question of little importance to the Indian Government, as in outstations no steps are taken to educate the privates of European regiments. There is at present a very objectionable order to the effect that the men are to be instructed by the officers in the heat of the day, twice a week for one hour ; but this is by no means fair as it is not one of the duties of officers to act as instructors gratuitously to others, when after the fatigue of doing daily duty in a hot climate, they require all their spare time to instruct and repose themselves.

It would appear some radical change is absolutely necessary in the Educational system of the Royal Army.—Your obedient servant,

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.

THE ELEPHANT FOLLY.

SIR,—There is another feature in the arrangement for the "*Elephant folly*" that appears to have escaped your many correspondents—when the question was first raised to use Elephants for levelling the loose stones on the common road, it was suggested that there might be a difficulty in getting the Elephant to walk over the rough stones, and if the difficulty was got over, that the sharp stones would soon destroy the Elephant's feet, but Mr. Forjett was prepared for this objection and purposes having the animal shod with strong boots, it has not transpired how the animal is to be tipped off the ground while the boots are being put on—no doubt the Commissioners with all their staff will be equal to this emergency.

Before perpetrating the *Elephant folly absurdity*, the services of "Tom Cringle"—or some other equally sapient suggestor in general—should be secured, possibly he might recommend a less expensive and more effectual agency than Military Power which is a disgrace to our Bench of Justices to sanction at this time of day, why not try steam—it is supplanting animal power in every other civilized part of the world why not in BOMBAY.

* This is not the case. The Bench of Justices said they had no power in the matter.—ED. *B. G.*

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer BENARES, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th October 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE :—					
Via Marseilles.				*Via Southampton.*	
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs.	0	6	Rs.	0 4 0
" 1 "	"	0	13	"	0 8 0
" 2 "	"	1	8	"	1 0 0
" 3 "	"	2	0	"	1 8 0

THE MAILS FOR KARWAR (LATE SADASHAWGURH,) &c. &c.

The Mails for Karwar (late Sadashawgurh,) Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Columbo, Madras, Coconada, Bimplipatam and Calcutta per Steamer *Persia*, will be closed on TUESDAY next, the 13th instant at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR KURKACHEE AND SCIND.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Sept. 17	KURRACHEE	Sept. 29
AGRA	Sept. 26	LAHORE	Sept. 23
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 19	LONDON	Sept 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 7	MADRAS	Sept. 1
BANGALORE	Sept. 29	MALTA	Sept. 9
COCHIN	Sept 26	MEERUT	Sept. 29
CALCUTTA	Sept. 29	PUDR	Sept. 30
CAPE	Aug 3	PUNJAUB	Sept. 16
CEYLON	Oct. 1	PENANG	Sept. 20
DELHI	Sept. 29	RANGOON	Sept. 11
FRANCE	Sept. 5	SUEZ	Sept. 15
HONGKONG	Sept. 11	SINGAPORE	Sept. 16

THE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1863.

THE lively farce, which might have been a tragedy, and which at all events kept Southampton and its neighbourhood in a state of the greatest excitement, some twenty months ago, by the movements of the *Nashville* and the *Tuscarora* till they were ordered off by the British Government on very short notice, seems now about to be renewed between the *Alabama* and the *Vanderbilt* in the vicinity of the Cape or possibly within sight of Indian shores.

Some two or three weeks ago our readers were informed of the sudden appearance of the *Alabama* at the Cape engaged in her usual occupation of harassing, plundering, and destroying such luckless Federal ships as might come in her way, bringing, in the most brazen manner, some of her prizes to Cape Town itself ;—and now we have received intelligence that in the same quarter a fresh sensation has been caused by the appearance of the Federal steamer *Vanderbilt* come to scour the Eastern seas in pursuit of the other. The *Vanderbilt* arrived at Cape Town on the morning of the 30th August, only a day after a Confederate steamer, the *Georgia*, had gone out of the harbour. This Federal has been long seeking the track of the *Alabama*, but seems always to have been nonplused and baffled in every attempt to follow and overtake her. There is no more singular episode in the whole aspect of the tremendous struggle now going on between the North and South, than the story of Captain Semmes with the *Sumter* and the *Alabama* : the fearless and daring character of his exploits in these two vessels, since the commencement of the contest, and the perfect immunity he has hitherto enjoyed, while setting at defiance the whole Federal fleet. Paul Jones was hardly a greater source of terror and alarm to England,—when by his splendid seamanship and dauntless courage, he scoured the English Channel and carried dismay along the entire English Coast in defiance of the channel fleet during the American War of Independence,—than Semmes has been to the Yankees themselves, though he serves a people, struggling to be a nation in the face of the world, without the least aid in the shape of a fleet to help him.

The inequality of the present contest between North and South has been evidenced in nothing so forcibly as in the fact of the South trying to make a place for itself at sea, as it undeniably has done on the land, and contending in mortal strife with a power only second to England herself for its command of the great high way of nations. The South has tried desperately to send ships to sea but as yet with indifferent success. But in the few isolated cases where the Confederacy have been able to effect a footing on the ocean they have done it to admiration. Though the Federals seem now to have got on the track of the *Alabama* whose doings have been the source of so much indignation and exasperation to the North, it seems doubtful whether there is much probability of her being captured.

The Cape papers mention, that the Captain of a Cape coasting steamer that had been overhauled by the *Vanderbilt* under the impression that she was an enemy, described her as "an ill-proportioned ship, with 12 broadside guns, two swivel guns fore and aft, her beams engines towering high out of the water, and her prominent steering apparatus most inviting to an enemy. But from all appearance as far as speed and management are concerned, the *Alabama* could walk round her, take a sight at her, and scud unharmed away." If this be an accurate account of the *Vanderbilt*, which there seems not the last reason to doubt, the *Alabama* will not have much to fear from her. The former vessel, according to the latest accounts, was still hanging about the coast of South Africa now at Table Bay, now at Simon's Bay, and there was considerable speculation as to the probabilities of there being an encounter between her and the Confederate steamers which had recently visited the same ports and were still supposed to be haunting the same waters. It appears there were a number of Federal merchant ships which had taken refuge at the Cape, and which under shelter of the *Vanderbilt* had proceeded to sea on their respective voyages.

THE Report of the External Commerce of the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 30th April 1863, which, when we acknowledged its receipt the other day, we took the opportunity of saying had been brought out with more dispatch, and will, we believe, be generally thought more interesting, than previous annuals of the same kind,—as it discloses the exact statistical evidence of that growing commercial prosperity of Bombay of which so many other proofs have been accumulating around us of late.

It appears that the value of the whole external trade of the port of Bombay for the past year was Rs. 59,15,79,141 exceeding by Rs. 16,00,13,739 the value of the trade of the preceding year, which was itself the highest that had up to that time been recorded.

The value of the Import Trade after deducting Government stores was Rs. 28,64,07,378 which was an increase over the figures of the previous year of more than seven and a half crores.

It is interesting, and also we are happy to say satisfactory, to notice in what articles of import the greatest increase has been exhibited. There is increase in almost every thing, but after cotton (from foreign Indian ports) the greatest has been in apparel, in fruits, in malt liquor, in manufactured metals, in copper, not manufactured, in Railway materials, spirits, sugar and sugar candy, tea, wines, &c. &c. &c. In sugar alone the increase amounts to twenty-seven lacs.

There is a great decrease in the imports of beads, which would seem to indicate a decrease of Mussulman piety : but there is also a great decrease in the import of soap which would seem to indicate a decrease in that quality which is next to godliness in all respectable creeds, and which is undeniably something better than a great many religions so called.

The value of the export trade (exclusive of re-exports) of the Port of Bombay for last year was Rs. 27,17,58,837. This is upwards of eight crores more than the value of the previous years export trade. Of course the great increase is in cotton. But opium, wool and general merchandize all show increase,—oilman's stores, for instance, alone showing nearly two crores of increase.

The decrease in the value of shawls exported is Rs. 18,28,202. Mr. Inverarity says ; —"Complaints have been general in England respecting the quality of the Cashmere shawls lately exported from Bombay, few perfect shawls being found. The opinion in London is that the manufacture is decidedly falling off, the Umritsur shawls being coarse and heavy, and the Cashmere and Mountain shawls flimsy. It is believed that unless improvement is immediately effected by the common Sheeps' Wool being discontinued, and *Pushm* more generally employed, nothing but loss to all parties concerned will be occasioned. Really fine Cashmeres have lately been very scarce, but when produced, they realise extensive prices without difficulty."—So much for the shawl business. Who would have thought that a Commissioner of Customs' was so well up in it ?

It appears that last year upwards of three hundred and sixty-five millions of pounds of cotton were exported from Bombay, which is double the exports of ten years ago as to quantity, and nearly seven times its value.

As was to have been supposed there was a great increase of the import of bullion into Bombay last year. The amount in all was Rs. 13,98,17,799 being four and a half crores in excess of the importations of the previous year. Of this large amount upwards of four crores were in gold. "The receipts of gold," Mr. Inverarity says, "during 1862-63, although greatly in excess of those of the preceding five years, or indeed of any year since the commencement of British rule, are not disproportionate to the whole amount of bullion and coin imported, when compared with the results of preceding years, and therefore there is no reason to suppose that this precious metal is beginning to supersede silver in shipments to the East. The query, however, still arises, what becomes of it all ? The reply must be that at least nine-tenths go into the interior of the country where they are eventually converted into ornaments or hoarded, a large portion doubtless having been intermediately employed in the settlement of mercantile transactions."

PRECIS OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE SANITARY STATE OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

XII.—SANITARIA FOR THE SICK.

SIR R. MARTIN,—thinks that for restoring the health of invalids in India a foreign climate should be sought. Australia has been highly recommended.*

Dr. RENNIE,—has served six years and a half in Western Australia, where the average temperature is 69° in winter and 75° in summer. There are no extremes ; seldom hot in summer more than three days consecutively, and the winter resembles the English summer. The whole colony is healthy. At Fremantle the soil is a light sand ; in other parts a light loam, not much cultivated, but capable of being rendered highly productive. There is no part unhealthy. Northwesterly winds from the Indian Ocean are most prevalent, from May till October. The rainy season is short, in June and July, the water percolating rapidly through the soil. Swan River, an estuary 14 miles inland, is the only river of any extent. Provisions are plentiful and cheap, both vegetables and cattle. The climate is very exhilarating. The convicts, who are much crowded and over-fed, suffer in the hot weather. There are no diseases peculiar to the country, and the convicts were made healthy by sanitary measures, reduction of diet, and disuse of tobacco, which he considers highly injurious in warm climates. The people attain to great age. Children born in the colony lose their teeth early, which he attributes to their being over-fed on the English system. The natives are rapidly disappearing, their health being deteriorated by change of habits. They now hunt by means of dogs, and have no physical exertion as formerly, and have formed habits of repletion, dram-drinking, and smoking. There were only seven aborigines remaining in Tasmania. The English troops are very healthy. Had addressed a letter to the Army Medical Department, recommending the formation of a sanitarium at Fremantle for invalids from India. There is a large convict establishment not needed for that purpose, which might easily be converted into a sanitarium. Steamers from India would occupy from 14 to 21 days in the passage.

Dr. COLVIN SMITH,—is of opinion that no foreign sanitarium is required. If men would not recover at the sea coast or hill stations they should be sent home.

Mr. ROE,—considers Swan River well adapted for a sanitarium. It is about three weeks from Calcutta by steam. Regular communication must be first provided † The temperature is equable ; in 1839 the lowest was 45°, the highest 97°. The cost of maintaining a convict is 22*l.* a year ; in England it is 28*l.* Provisions are becoming more abundant and cheaper ; labour is costly, but roads, &c. are made by convicts. There is plenty of water for domestic purposes, also materials for building. The port and anchorage are good, at all times. The company of troops now stationed there might be dispensed with, were the duty performed by convalescents. There is no opportunity for desertion. The sun is never dangerous ; labourers work in it. The rain in winter is abundant. The mortality is remarkably low. Water is obtained from wells and streams. Any amount of ground is available for sites and for exercise. The convict establishment at Fremantle might be converted into a sanitarium. Thinks the climate of King George's Sound not so good as Swan River, and it is not so easily approached by sea. Children born in the colony are not so stout as English children. Among classes not remarkable for temperance children are perhaps neglected, and medical advice is not easily procured.

Dr. JONES,—thinks the climate of Western Australia the finest in the world, the air being dry, with no continuation of great heat. The Cape is a sanitarium, considers it important, men being enlisted for 10 years, to secure their services for the whole period by removing them for a short time from the influences inducing disease in its earlier stages at any period of the year. Much of the expense of invalid depôts and home transport could thus be saved. The mental relief and sea voyage (crossing the line) would greatly assist the cure, and more than compensate for the extra land journey, in preference to removal to the hills in India. The climate of the Cape is similar, but epidemics occur there which do not in Australia. The higher proportion of mortality among children may result from carelessness and the absence of medical assistance in the rural districts. There is a powerfully astringent gum in the colony very effective in diarrhœa. Changes of temperature are not noticed there. Has seen many men in India whose lives might have been saved by removal to Australia. The convicts are overfed and the cooking is bad. Thinks men might be comfortably conveyed from India to Fremantle for 10*l.* to 15*l.* each.

Dr. MACLEAN,—considers Waltair, on the coast of Vizagapatam, admirably adapted for a sanitarium and station for that part of the country, being open on three sides to the sea and protected by mountains on the fourth. The climate is equable, and there is no fever there. In some cases the sick must be sent to sea. Has a high opinion of the Cape. Has no experience of Australia, but many cases would be cured in such a place, and a sanitarium of that kind is required. It is lamentable to see the number of lives lost for want of it, "waiting for death" in hospital. The probabilities is, that a large majority of such would be rendered efficient merely by the voyage, if ships be properly provided.‡

Sir JAMES STIRLING,—has had twelve years' experience of Western Australia. The climate is exceedingly healthy. Screw steamers would make the passage from Calcutta in 14 or 16 days. King George's Sound is the finest climate, but Swan River would be the most accessible. The heat is never injurious to health as it is exceedingly dry ; the people labour in the field without injury. For building, convicts would be available, or coolies from India. Provisions might be supplied to meet any demand. Fruits and vegetables would be excellent and unlimited. Two companies were formerly stationed in the colony ; believes the number has been increased ; convalescents from India might perform their duty. The cost of transport would be about 10*l.* per man, and vessels should be specially devoted to that service. Sick might be landed in Australia at all seasons, and would recover health even in the heat of summer. The voyage would be lengthened and more boisterous by going round to King George's Sound, though that is the best climate, wonderfully equable. Large vessels might not feel it. There would be no difficulty in the landing at all times at either place, but King George's Sound has the best accommodation perhaps. It is a very fine harbour.

Dr. BIRD,—considers that debilitated men from malarious and coast districts should be sent to maritime sanitaria, as Vingorla, Bassein, Poorbundhur, and Kurrachee ; and probably the Sandheads for Lower Bengal. Remittent fevers and inflammatory visceral cases should be sent to sea as a coast station ; or the Cape, Prince of Wales Island, or Western Australia. Invalids should be landed at the Cape as an intermediate station. A sanitarium should be established for the complete restoration of men sent down to the coast, who are often sent back to their regiments too soon, and die in consequence.

Brig.-Gen. RUSSELL,—thinks that if men proceeded to sanitaria as officers do it would be a great advantage. They go only once a year, and when the time comes it is often too late. A regiment on arriving at Trichinopoly from the Cape suffered considerably from dysentery. It is now admitted that the Cape is a bad preparation for India.

Mr. A. GRANT,—would use hill stations as sanitaria in moderate cases of organic disease. Severe cases should be sent to sea.

XIII.—DISINFECTIG AGENTS.

Dr. ANGUS SMITH,—states that by the use of antiseptic disinfectants the decomposition of organic matter may be prevented, so that manure, &c. may be preserved without giving off injurious gases. Instances experiments on sewers in London and at Carlisle, by Mr. McDougall, of Manchester. This would be invaluable in camps and military stations to prevent nuisance previous to the removal on foul matters. If applied to land, antiseptics will also arrest all animal and vegetable decomposition in the soil, which malaria will not arise. The destruction of insects in another result ; limited districts of country might be disinfected by this means with greater ease then corn is sown. The best disinfectant is McDougall's powder and fluid. The true discovery of the chief ingredient (carbolic acid or creosote) belongs to Baron Reichenbach, who obtained it from wood. Runge got the same from coal. The extension of its use to sewage, &c., was due to himself (having no commercial interest in it) and Mr. McDougall. It is exceedingly cheap ; a few pence would provide sufficient for an acre of land. If used in India it might be prepared there from wood. Thinks the soil to which it was applied would soon get into a more wholesome condition ; for surface impurities the effect would be instantaneous. This differs from Condy's disinfectant, inasmuch as it does not oxidize or destroy the manure, and is much less expensive. Considers that for 15,000*l.* a year the whole of London, including streets, sewers, and the Thames itself, might be completely disinfected. The powder made by Mr. McDougall had been used very beneficially in the transport of horses to the Crimea ; but some sent to the army there was not allowed to be used, being returned, and sold as old stores. Camps may be readily disinfected by this means. It might also be useful on turning up fresh land, *e.g.*, for railways or clearing jungle. The air test which he uses will determine the amount of organic matter in any given atmosphere. There is putrefying matter deposited on the walls and glass of ill-ventilated rooms, which may be detected by this means, and by which the chief evil of overcrowding is occasioned.

Dr. LETHEBY,—states that Condy's fluid (permanganate of potash) has a very good effect for disinfecting purposes in barracks and hospitals, although it is rather expensive when used in sufficient quantity for such a purpose. There are several disinfectants that will stop putrefaction and enable sewage to be removed without danger, McDougall's fluid being the most useful, which has been tried in the London sewers with a good effect. It is very inexpensive, and prevents putrefaction without destroying the organic matter, which Condy's solution does.

Mr. SIEBE,—describes Harrison's ice-making machine as capable of producing from 10 to 20 tons of ice per day, at 10*s.* per ton. Ether and salt are the articles used. The air of rooms may also be cooled by this process. The machine is already used in some of the Bengal hospitals, on which a report from the Calcutta Gazette is appended.*

XIV.—TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.

Sir R. MARTIN,— states that the climate traversed between England and India, being the finest in the world, if the ship be under proper regulation, the soldier ought to arrive in the best health. The overland route is rapid, and has not these advantages, so that as regards health the Cape route is preferable. The diet on board ship might be improved. Railways in India will be of great benefit to the health of the army by affording speedy transport to the hills. Neither recruits nor invalids should be detained at Calcutta, but sent direct to or from the river steamer, from or on board the home-bound vessel ; much drunkenness and injury is caused by their detention.

Dr. DUNCAN STEWART,—states that recruits for India embark in detachments of from 200 to 350, having enlisted generally for cavalry, infantry, or artillery, and they are distributed to regiments and localities on arrival. Upwards of 4,000 recruits are sent from Warley annually. The Cape is undoubtedly preferable to the Suez route for recruits. The arrangements for the voyage are excellent ; nothing can be better. 6,189 men, 144 women, and 99 children went out, divided into 29 embarkations, in 1858. Considers it would be disadvantageous to stop the men at the Cape for drill.

Dr. MCLENNAN,— considers the Cape route the best, except that in the autumn troops for Bombay might advantageously go by the Red Sea ; it is too hot in the summer. Men should arrive in December and January, having first been drilled in England.

* See letters by Dr. Jones and Dr. Ferguson, recommending Western Australia as a sanitarium for troops invalided from India, pointing out the peculiar salubrity of the climate, and the general absence of disease (*e.g.*, no fevers, epidemics, or even syphilis.

‡ See letter from Sir James Stirling on the climate of Western Australia ; contrasting the high temperature, varied by sudden chills, and the moisture prevailing in India, with the comparatively temperate, dry, and equable climate of Western Australia which is within 14 days from the nearest Indian ports, and therefore suggesting establishment of a sanitarium, from which troops may readily be recalled by telegraph.

† Dr. MACPHERSON,—strongly recommends Curlew Island, in the Bay of Bengal, for a sanitarium. The Chirrapoonjee Committee remark that sufficient attention has not been paid to the salubrity of the roads leading to sanitaria. The Ahmednuggur Committee consider good sanitaria along the Bombay coast to be a great want. These would often be preferable to hill stations. Mr. Hare recommends that invalids from India should often be drafted into regiments serving in cold climates, for three or four years, after which they might return to India.

* See Mr. Julius Jeffreys' remarks on the ice-making process, and plan of water mill for working same.

Dr. MACLEAN,—has known much suffering among sick soldiers on board ship from such an apparent trifle as mal-position of watercloasets.

Dr. BIRD,—thinks great improvement might be effected both as to diet and clothing on board transports to India. Diseases are caused by salt provisions, spirits, and unsuitable dress ; porter is also objectionable.

Colonel DURAND,—is of opinion that suffering and loss might be reduced by attention to the countries from which troops are sent to India ; the period of arrival in India ; and the mode of conveying troops from the points of debarkation.†

Sir A. TULLOCH,—states that at the present rate of mortality in India, and to maintain an army of 80,000 men on the ten year relief system, it will be necessary to find passages for about 30,000 men annually, at a cost of 300,000*l.* ; but if more healthy stations be selected more relief men would volunteer into other regiments, and time-expired men would re-engage.

Dr. DEMPSTER,—is of opinion that on the voyage spirits should not be allowed, and a moderate allowance of light malt liquor substituted. Europeans should arrive in India during the cold season ; the middle of November being the earliest period, which allows three and a half months for moving up the country, either on the march or by railway. Strongly objects to river transport, over-crowding, productive of cholera, being the result.

XV.—THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Sir R. MARTIN,—says the Indian medical service is well ordered for the purpose of cure, but the sanitary department is altogether wanting. Candidates should pass through a good school of military hygiene in England. Has advised that they should have the benefit of instruction at Chatham. There are no sanitary regulations, and medical officers have at present no power to enforce attention to such matters. Describes the medical organization generally. Instruction is required as to invaliding rules for officers and men. The old invaliding boards are unnecessary.

Col. SWATMAN,—observed that medical officers can only suggest sanitary improvements, but the suggestion would be attended to whenever practicable ; if not expensive works on a large scale must go through the usual routine to the higher authorities. Commanding officers frequently consult surgeons as to marching and halting of the men, but it is not done by order.

Dr. MCLENNAN,—describes the Bombay hospitals as having a very full and efficient establishment ; recommends a slight addition in the allowances made to the warrant officers, and that the ward attendants should be permanently enlisted. Medical officers report daily as to sanitary state of

of Kiang-su, I am doing no more than arresting a rebel within the limits of my jurisdiction, in taking measures, as at present, for the seizure of Burgevine.

Your despatch itself asserts that the Consuls representing all the different Powers agreed in saying that I, as Governor, am empowered to arrest Burgevine; and my Proclamation was directed to no other end. Not a word is contained therein respecting any ulterior punishment. You appear to have attached a mistaken interpretation to the words "dead or alive," and to have supposed me desirous of inflicting the penalty of death. I now distinctly state in reply that the expression "dead or alive" contained in the Proclamation refers to the apprehension that on Burgevine's capture, it cannot be certain that resistance will not be offered and firearms be used in the fray, resulting in Burgevine's death, whilst I should not on this account be justified in withdrawing the reward offered by Proclamation.

At the present moment, the Consuls of all the Treaty Powers are ready to assist me in protecting this place, in order that security may be afforded to the trade of all nations; and, in seizing Burgevine, I am actuated by no other motive than that of ensuing the safety of the country, and of the respectable mercantile community—an undertaking which is surely one of complete humanity and justice.

Foreign nations are all thoroughly actuated by principles of reason, and there is assuredly no danger of their becoming estranged on this account. The Consul may therefore set his mind at rest. There is nothing extraordinary in the Proclamation, and it is needless, therefore, to withdraw it. The Consul is requested to take note hereof.

Tseng Kwo-fan the Governor General of the Two Kiang, has issued a proclamation, putting a stop to the sale of mandarin rank within his jurisdiction. We have frequently noticed the energy and honesty of this man's administration; and there is no doubt that the numerous appointments which the central government has placed in his gift are a sort of compromise between the government's own weakness and Tseng Kwo-fan's acknowledged ability and uprightness. It is most likely due to the same cause—the weakness of government during the minority of the Emperor—that Chinese, not Manchus have lately been named to the highest provincial appintments.

At Ningpo, matters are getting into better order, and the drilled troops are spoken of as being in a good state of discipline. Burgevine and his gang may even find Ningpo, or the cities on the route, too hard a nut for him to crack.

From the other ports on the South coast we have no news of importance.

All is quiet at Canton and Macao.

SHIPPING CHARTERS AND SETTLEMENS.

(From Parker & Co.'s Freight Circular.)

Business in freights has not improved since our last advices. We have a large amount of unemployed tonnage in our waters, nor do we think likely to decrease at present. There will be very little inducement for ships to come to this port, seeking, for the next month; the change of the Monsoon will doubtless increase our present fleet, by arrivals from Shanghae and the North, more in number probably than will be withdrawn, even if business should materially improve. Some little Coast business has been done, but at very low figures. In general foreign business we have no changes to note.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET

(From Charles Jameson's Circular.)

I mentioned in my last Opium Report, dated the 26th ultimo, that prices had but slightly advanced, and the rates since that time have not materially changed; there has been a fair demand for all descriptions of Opium.

Patna.—Was last quoted at drs. 612.50 cash; the closing rates of this day are drs. 627.50 a 630 and firm per chest, prices having fluctuated between the above price during the fortnight.

Benares.—Has been in good demand and ruled from drs. 12.50 a 15 below Patna, this day's quotation being drs. 615 per chest.

Malwa.—First descriptions have been readily taken up at drs. 695 a 700 per chest, both by Chinese and Foreigners, there are very few chests obtainable without being open to some objections, and the best can only be classed at present as market price drug; the new Malwa has commenced to arrive but is very soft.

Turkey.—First class quoted at $565 per picul; bales of inferior kinds being made at a lesser rate.

Estimated Stock on the 26th

	Patna.	Benares.	Malwa.
August	1,176	443	842
Imported per Strs. U. Service A Apcar, Emeu, Thunder, and Lightning	1,500	950	2,102
	2,676	1,393	2,944
Exports, &c., &c.	1,050	450	1,750
Estimated stock, 9th Sept. 1863	1,626	993	1,194

JAPAN.

We now subjoin from the *Japan Herald* a detailed account of the affair at Kagosima:

The following is a list of the mounts of the bet eries as shown in our plan.

No. 1.—8 32-prs. 2 mortars, and between forts numbers 1 and 2, 8 field-pieces

" 2.—3 32s " 2 mortars.

" 3.—3 mortars.

" 4.—Not known.

" 5.—2 8-inch guns, 9 32s., 3 field-pieces.

" 6.—3 18s.

" 7.—2 10-inch, 5 32s., 2 field-pieces.

" 8.—1 10 inch, 5 32s., 1 18, 1 field-piece.

" 9.—4 18s.

" 10.—3 18s.

" 11.—2 8-in. 4 32s.

" 12.—15 32s., (only 3 opened fire.)

The *Argus*, and *Havoc*, both of which were engaged on the occasion, came into port this morning, (Aug. 22d.) We have awaited the hourly expected arrival of the Flag-ship in the hopes to be able to place before our readers official information of the affair, but as curiosity is so generally awakened as to the real particulars, we give the following, which although not official, may be regarded as authentic.

The fleet, consisting of the *Euryalus*, (35) Admiral Kuper's Flag-ship; *Pearl*, (21), *Argus* (6) *Perseus*, (17) *Coquette*, (4), *Racehorse* (4) *Havoc* (2), which left here on the 6th, entered Kagosima Bay on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 11th. The Bay is described as forming a very splendid harbour, and as surrounded by that lofty and picturesque scenery so graphically by Osborne and others, and by some, its defences would be considered next to impregnable.

The Fleet was anchored some distance from Kagosima a city of vast extent, said to contain 180,000 inhabitants and having its factories, warehouses, &c, on a most extensive scale.

On the 28th, the fleet moved up, and anchored opposite the town, in 20 fathoms water, about 1,200 yards from the batteries, which extend along the whole of the town front—say about two miles from the extreme S. to the extreme N.

At 6 A.M., several of Satsuma's high officers went on board the Flag-ship. It was observed by many that their demeanour was far from that courteous and conciliatory kind we are accustomed to, indeed that there was an amount of swaggering and bullying about their manner, reminding one of the looks of a caged tiger when his human tutor enters at the door, whip in hand. Colonel Neale had, it was clear, need before him for the exercise of all his patience and watchfulness, and some then began to forsee the necessity for the firm application of the iron lash. They said that Satsuma was now at Kagosima, but at Kirisimi, a city 20 Ri off. They received the letter of demands, and having been told that the reply was expected in 24 hours they took their departure.

On the following day all was quiet on board the fleet. Colonel Neale being busily engaged in diplomatic negociations, his recently tested and proved forbearance had to endure another trial; messengers constantly running backwards and forwards, always bringing with them some evasive reply, and leaving without any definite conclusion.

On the afternoon of the 13th, the allotted time having long expired, an officer arrived, who said he had brought a letter of reply, but since he had left the shore, a messenger had been sent after him to recall it, "as there was a mistake in it." It could not be extracted from him, and he left, saying another should be sent immediately. None arrived, until six o'clock that night, when one of a most impertinent character was sent. This document we hope to place before our readers before long.

Still Colonel Neale was patient. On the 14th, about 9 o'clock, two officials went on board, saying they had been sent for a receipt for the reply. They then stated that when at Kioto, Stotabashi, (the Vice Tycoon) and two members of the Gorogio had most distinctly ordered Shimadzo Saburo that Satshma was not to take any steps in respect to the murder of the Foreigner by his retainers, and that the Tycoon's Government would settle all the matter themselves. They said that it was believed that the whole matter was settled at Yedo; that they had heard nothing from Yedo on the subject, and could not at first imagine what could have brought the fleet to Satsuma; and asserted, that according to Japanese law and custom, Satsuma had no power to settle the affair himself, either by acceding to, or refusing the demands of the British.

All hope of any peaceful settlement being crushed, deceit and subterfuge appearing to be the only aim, Colonel Neale now stepped aside, and the Admiral took the matter in hand. On the afternoon of the 14th, there was a general shifting of the disposition of the fleet, the greater part of which were placed under the island, out of range of the guns on the fort in the middle of the channel, say 1,7000 yards on either side.

The *Euryalus*, although shifting, still remained within range, as did also the *Perseus*. On the morning of the 15th, the *Pearl Coquette*, *Argus*, *Havoc*, and *Racehorse*, proceeded up the Bay, and took as hostages three steamers there at anchor:—said to be the *England*, purchased by Satsuma in 1861 for $120,000 the, *Str. Georgs Greg* (for $40,000) and the *Contest* which cost him $85,000 in May last. The locality of the anchorage of these vessels was snugly behind Point Wilmot.

The weather which had been stormy during the whole morning now became worse, it was raining in torrents, and the wind blowing a hurricane round the Bay. At ten o'clock the above named vessels, English and Japanese, had returned, and at twelve the men were just piped to dinner, and nothing immediate expected, when suddenly, the battery on the main, covering the *Euryalus*, and that on the Island covering the *Perseus*, opened fire. The three hostage steamers were forthwith fired, (their crews having been previously sent ashore, and one of the hend officers on board recognised as having belonged to the staff of the late ambassadors to Europe, and another officer, at their own request having been taken on board the Flag-ship, where they now remain). All the ships weighed and formed line of battle. The *Perseus* then engaged the battery that had been firing at her in beautiful style, as we are informed, breaking her antagonists guns over, one after the other, and when she had completed that, as though she had been only getting her hand in, she passed over to the other side, and engaged the battery on the opposite shore. All the batteries (10) were then engaged by the ships at point blank range, at from 400 to 800 yards respectively, (the *Euryalus* being, within 200 yards) commencing with the Northernmost and passing down the entire line. About dusk, the town was fired in several parts by our shells, and three of the forts silenced. All the ships then retired to their anchorage, save the *Racehorse* which had got ashore within 200 yards of the nearest battery, of which accident she availed herself in true British style to pour her metal into it until it was effectually silenced. The *Argus* was sent to bring her off, which she accomplished after about an hour's delay, during the whole of which time, she was under fire from one of the other batteries.

This was Saturday the 15th, during the whole of which day it had been raining and blowing fiercely. The loss on this day to us was eleven killed and thirty-nine wounded—amongst the former, there will be general regret that we have to name Capt. Josling of the flagship; an officer esteemed and respected by all who knew him; in ordinary times as mild and gentle, but when the time was aroused within him he was bold and daring; a true type of a British officer. Commander Edward Wilmott, (late of the *Agamemnon*), of whose character all speak in the like glowing terms, met a glorious death by the same shot; both were standing on the bridge of the Flagship about the middle of the engagement, (3 30) when a shot passed through the boat and struck them both instantaneously into eternity; the Admiral escaped death by the same shot in a wonderful manner, both he and the Master were standing on the narrow bridge when the Captain fell.

About 9 o'clock, the whole of one side of the town was blazing.

The following day (Sunday), the weather cleared up, the dead (2 officers and 7 seamen) were consigned to their sailors' grave in Euryalus Bay at 11 o'clock, and the fleet stood out, passing close to the batteries on the island, which it engaged the whole way.

The destruction accomplished by the fleet appears to have been enormous.

There can be no doubt that the whole city is now one mass of ruins including the Palace the Factories, and the arsenal and warehouses the batteries also have been seriously damaged, not one of them which had been engaged during the first day fired a shot on the second day as the fleet passed down.

The three destroyed ships alone have cost Satsuma dlrs. 245 000, upwards of half of which he has paid very recently. Several large junks also were destroyed. The Japanese are said to have stood well to their guns so long as the play was at long range, but seemed somewhat taken aback when our ships came to such close quarters.

Their metal appears to have consisted of 13 in., and 8-in. shell—four 150 prs., ten 80 prs., and the remainder 32-prs. &c.

It will take some time to bring out all the little interesting episodes of the affair, but we have already heard of some surprising instances of pluck, and many more of the fatigue of dancing, it was *luckv*.

Considering the close firing, as we have said in some cases, only 200 yards, the amount of damage done to our ships is wonderfully small. The *Euryalus* of course suffered most, and her damages appear to have been principally on boats and rigging.

The list of casualties is:—

Euryalus, 10 killed, 21 wounded.
Pearl, 7 wounded.
Argus 6 wounded.
Coquette, 2 killed, 4 wounded.
Racehorse, 3 killed, 9 wounded.
Perseus, 1 killed, 9 wounded.

We had nearly omitted to mention that several most pressing invitations were sent to Colonel Neale to attend with as many of his suite as he chose on shore, at a conference, *in a place prepared to receive them* as courtesy declined with thanks.

It is useless to attempt to speculate at present, what will be the next steps taken to bring this haughty Prince to reason.

The description of ammunition used by Satsuma's forts must have been of a superior description. The quantity expended by us was considerable, and as matters have evidently not come to a conclusion we may congratulate ourselves that a large further supply has arrived in the *Cormorant* and *Barrosa*.

MANILA.

Manila, *4th September*, 1863.

Dear Sir,—On the 28th ultimo, a heavy gale blew over Manila and its environs, causing some damage to the shipping, and to property on shore. It was not a regular typhoong, but apparently the edge of one, and its full force has probably been felt further north; it was followed by an inundation which did considerable hurt to the crops in some places. Other news is not very exciting but such as it is, I will give it to you.

At Iloilo, destined to be the emporium for Philippine Exportation, the trade and shipping have increased mightily of late, and will be the theme of another column; this is done owing to the exertions of our respected Vice Consul Loney while in England.

The Captain of the *Gipsy Bride* with his wife and child, and the remainder of the men, have safely arrived overland having been nearly wrecked a second time in the Pelays; the kindness of the priests and other in the provinces through which they passed compensated them in a great measure for the hardships they underwent. We still hear of parts of edifices falling in from the effects. It is a remarkable fact that people never die during the warning by these convulsions here, they are building up again in the same old ponderous dangerous style. On the 30th July, the convent of St Miguel de Mayumo, was struck by lightning, which left a strong sulphurous odour behind, and on the same day and hour in Bidoro, a house was burnt down by the fluid, twenty persons were inside, three were killed, and the rest badly wounded.

On the 7th ultimo the great Lottery came off, but nobody won the coveted $ 15,000. One infatuated individual was so worked up by disappointment, that he publicly accused the master of the ceremonies of leaving out 2 000 number; of course the insane accusation was immediately carried off to Bedlam.

On the 31st July, a heavy earthquake was felt at Cagayan, the shock extending to the district of Lepanto; on the same day, a proa was upset in a gale on the lake, and a poor native woman drowned. At another place called San Isidro, a man was killed by lightning on the 30th July. The following shocks of earthquake are reported from the North:—Abra, 30th July, 1.30 A.M., strong oscillatig shock from E. to W., and on 1st August, at 2 A.M., another from N. to S.; Lepento, 30th July, 12 30 A.M., oscillating shock, and at 2 A.M. another *trepidatory*; Ilocos Norte, 31st July, 1.30 A.M., strong shock from N. to S., lasted 30 seconds; Ilocos Sur., 30th July 1 A.M. Slight shock, and another on the 1st of August; Union 1st August, 1.30 A.M., strong instantaneous shock; Cagayan, 30th July, 1.0 A.M., slight oscillating shock, lasted nearly a minute.

In Union, a man and a buffalo were carried away by the current and drowned; and in Ilocos Norte, a newly baptised Christian and his buffalo, were killed by lightning, a notorious Tulisan named Muuti, has been killed in the mountains of San Francisco.

One day a steamer was duly announced with the mail by the telegraph, and when she came in turned out to be a sailing schooner; the sun must have been shining strong somewhere. On the 17th ultimo, a workman fell from a house in the Escolta, and was drowned.

A fortunate heretic from Hungary, called Joseph Wanman, has been admitted within the fold of the only true church—nobody seems to know who the regenerated individual is, nor the intervening influence that brought about his conversion, though he had high people for sponsers.

A murderer was hung at Tacloban on 31st July this the *Diario* calls very bad news?

There has been another false alarm in a church, and many people injured in the endeavour to escape.

On the 26th ultimo, a young Indian was assassinated at Bataan.

In Seite, a woman was devoured by a cayman on the 5th ultimo; and in Negros, a man was killed by the fall of a stake.

It is said that hail fell at Malabon near Manila, on the 23th; we don't believe it. The volcanoes continue pouring forth fire and lava.

D. Estanislas de Vives has been appointed Civil Governor; D. Rafael de Comas having gone up the ladder.

The day after the gale, instead of receiving our daily paper, we got a little circular in which the Editors begged to be excused; it is said the printer's devil was so mortified and ashamed, that he immediately sent in his resignation!

Adieu.

Market Report.

There have been few operations during the fortnight owing to the want of arrivals from the Provinces; and from the same cause, prices of some articles are maintained and even advanced.

Hemp for example, has been sold at $4.38, exchanges on Europe has gone up and that on China has fallen 3 per cent. Freights continue dull from want of produce.

LOCAL.

Sunkersett Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 304, of these 157 were Hindoos, of whom 113 were males; 13 Mussulmans, 7 being males; 92 Parsees 49 being males; 33 Christians, 13 being males; and 9 of all other castes of whom 8 were males. With regard to ages there were 70 under ten years of age, 42 under twenty, 146 between twenty and forty, 37 between forty and sixty, and 9 upwards of sixty. Out of the 304 patients treated, 192 were cured, 10 relieved, 73 absented, and 29 are remaining under treatment.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Death from poison.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital to enquire into the death of Vishvanath Balcristna, a boy of the age of twelve years.

The boy's father (who is a native doctor) said that about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on his return to his house he found the deceased in a state of insensibility occasioned by constant vomiting and purging, when he saw deceased vomiting blood he suspected he had taken poison, antidotes were administered but without effect, and the child was taken to Hospital where he died at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, witness did not keep poisons in his house, could not say how deceased could have obtained it, deceased was in good spirits when he last saw him.

Mr. J. Anderson, head apothecary at the hospital said, that when deceased was brought to the hospital he was in a dying state, he vomited and purged after his admission, the symptoms were not those of cholera, but those of an irritant poison, probably arsenic, stumilants were administered, but he died in an hour, his parents were present, and appeared in great distress.

The verdict of the jury was, that deceased died from the administration of arsenic, but how, or by whom administered does not appear.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 5th October 1863.

Broach.—Fine and calm.
Bulsar.—Cloudy.
Kolapore.—Cloudy and variable N.W.
Kurrachee.—Clear wind; calm.
Surat.—Fair.

At 9 hours of the 6th October 1863.

Broach.—Fine, light N.E.
Bulsar.—Cloudy.
Kolapore.—Fair, light S.W.
Kurrachee.—Fine and calm.
Surat.—Fair.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 3rd October 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	"	4,864,681
Other Deposits	"	26,558,224
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	"	519,926
Rent	"	647,367
Rupees		37,815,198

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	5,649,377
Credit Accounts on do. do.	"	3,075,345
Bills discounted	"	10,154,912
Dead Stock	"	488,956
Balances with Branches and Agents	"	7,795,342
Govt. Reserve	"	864,681
Cash and Currency Notes	"	9,786,585
Rupees		37,815,198

By order of the Board of Directors,
James Blair,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results:—

A decrease in public Deposits of		400,950
An increase in other Deposits of		1,482,953
An increase in Bank's notes and Bills outstanding of		56,604
An increase in the Rest of		20,333
An increase in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of		30,445
An increase on Credit accounts on Do. of		173,857
An increase in Bills Discounted of		1,845,569
A decrease in Dead Stock of		592
An increase in Balances with Branches and Agents of		398,797
A decrease in Government Reserve of		400,950
An increase in currency notes of		888,186

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Open 553 Miles.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 27th Sept. 1863.

Coaching.

Number of Passengers, 65,220.				
Amount	Rs.	39,782	9	10
Merchandize.				
Amount	"	26,100	11	4
Total	Rs.	65,883	5	2

Corresponding Week last year, open 438 Miles.

Coaching.

Number of Passengers, 47,821.				
Amount	Rs.	24,828	1	5
Merchandize.				
Amount	"	27,526	7	7
Total	Rs.	52,354	9	0

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*Tuesday, Oct.* 6.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Assaulting and Threatning to Stab.—Samuel Dickinson, who was yesterday charged with the above offence against the chief mate of the *Eliza*, was to-day placed at the bar, and the witnesses he had called not invalidating the testimony of the chief mate, his Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for ten weeks.

An old Offender.—Hurjeevun Vumallee, was charged with stealing a dhotur, from a dwelling-house, the prosecutor stated that having occasion to go to a well at the back of his premises, he left his shop, and on his return saw the prisoner with the dhotur under his arm, walking off, he called a policeman and gave him into custody.

The prisoner having five previous convictions against him, was sentenced to three months hard labour.

Victim of Misplaced Confidence.—Shreenewas Wassoodew, was charged with stealing from a box seven rupees, the property of a fellow-servant. The prosecutor stated, that he left the eleven rupees in his box, the box was locked, in the evening the rupees were gone, and the box still locked, information was given to the police, and the prisoner was searched, when seven rupees were found upon him, he admitted having taken the money, as he required it but intended paying it back again, this was corroborated by a policeman.

Prisoner in his defence said that he and the prosecutor had everything in one box and he had such confidence in the prosecutor that he had no idea there would be any objection to his appropriating the money for a time.

The prosecutor denied that they had one box, in common, and the prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour.

In the course of the day three hack buggy drivers were fined Rs. 3 each for having their buggies in a dirty and otherwise objectionable condition.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction Side.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

Tenth day, Tuesday, 6th October 1863.

(Before the Hon'ble Chief Justice, Sir M. Sausse, Kt.)

His Lordship having taken his seat on the bench precisely at 9½ A. M., the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

PETIT JURY.

Mr. William Neal,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. J. Lodge, J. Chesson, J. H. Openshaw, E. Parker, R. L. Crawford, C. Henderson, J. Ryan, N. Natchell, V. A. DeCunha, M. A. De Mello, and J. Raymore.

Theft.—Gopall Ramsett, No. 7 of the Calender, was arraigned on an indictment for theft. Prisoner pleaded not guilty. It appeared that the prisoner was the servant of the prosecutor, Gunput Bapoojee, who is a goldsmith. In July last, the prosecutor had some pearls and bangles in his shop belonging to customers, and which he had kept safe in a box. On a Saturday, the prosecutor opened the box and found the ornaments missed, whereupon he asked the prisoner, who first denied having stolen them, but subsequently acknowledged that they were pledged by him with several persons. Sadasew Lardsett said, that he had been to a Marwady shop with the prisoner. The Marwady produced thirteen diamonds and some gold, which he said were pledged with him by the prisoner. The diamonds and gold and were redeemed on payment of two hundred and forty rupees. One Balcristna Narrayen said, that the prisoner pledged with him three diamonds, which he said belonged to a jeweller named Luxamon Hurry. The property was subsequently claimed by the prosecutor. Several other witnesses were examined on both sides, from which it appeared that the prisoner was in the habit of pledging ornaments with them belonging to the prosecutor.

The Jury having found the prisoner guilty, he was sentenced to undergo 18 Calendar months rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were then dissolved by proclamation.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*5th Oct.*, 1863

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Nowrojee Sariadjee vs. *Memon Noor Mahomed Tar Mahomed.*

This was an action to recover Rs. 73-15, being the balance of an account for money lent and liquor sold by plaintiff to defendant on 29th September 1860.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Darby for the defendant.

Mr. Nusserwanjee.—An account had been furnished by plaintiff to the defendant. Defendant admitted Rs. 44-10-due to the plaintiff.

Mr. Darby.—Submitted whether the case was not barred by the statute of limitations. There was an account between the parties up to June 1860, after which here was no account.

Mr. Nusserwanjee.—The action was not barred, by the statute of limitations. The sum of Rs. 44-10 were paid to the defendant, on the 29th September 1860.

Mr. Darby.—It was on account.

Mr. Nusserwanjee.—Three years have not elapsed since the account had been passed.

Mr. Darby.—The last item in the account appeared to be on the 29th June 1863.

His Honor.—The cause of action arose before the passing of the Act.

Mr. Nusserwanjee.—Defendant admitted an item of Rs. 44-10.

Mr. Darby.—The transaction on both sides was in 1860.

Mr. Nusserwanjee read Section VIII. of Act XIV of 1859.

Mr Darby.—Defendant was not a merchant.

Mr. Nusserwanjee—We were here before the expiration of three years.

The defendant on the cross-action sought to recover Rs. 107, on account of goods sold to plaintiff, from 12th March to 29th June 1860.

Mr. Nusserwanjee in the cross action said that it was barred by the statute of limitations.

His Honor said that from the face of the summons it appeared that the action was barred, and therefore in both the cases gave verdicts in favor of the defendant.

NEWS LETTERS.

Simla, *24th September.*

The fancy ball given by the Chief which took place on the 23rd, was a most successful party. The fancy dresses numerous; the ladies all got up to their best advantage, and every one pleased. It was a pretty sight. The weather up here is something glorious: quite life to an overworked wretch just up from the plains. Have you heard of the little cart which has been started at Murree through the Postal Agency? I have made a trip in it. One cart up and down, runs daily from the Brewery to Pindee, 33 miles of hill road, 4½ hours up hill and 3½ down, carries four people inside.

27th September.

Yesterday morning a salute of 21 guns announced to the inhabitants of Simla the departure of the Viceroy. —*Mofussilite, Sept.* 29.

Mussoorie, *26th September.*

I don't see much local news from this delightful place in your paper now. Your correspondents have left or deserted you. I shall endeavour to supply their places with what little I can say. First, the rains are now really over. The weather is clear, dry and cool, but becoming sensibly colder every day. The atmosphere is delightfully refreshing and invigorating—especially in the mornings—the days are somewhat hot. I do not understand people not making the most of the mornings by getting up early, and taking constitutional walks. Especially such as have come up for the benefit of their healths, of whom there are many; instead of lying in bed, or lounging about their houses, and then crying out, that no visible changes in health not having been effected by a climate praised up by some people and expected to perform wondrous cures. All that most people do, here, is to get up late, go out during the heat of the day, making sundry calls and riding out upon the mall in the evening till 8 o'clock, and thus expect extraordinary physical improvements. The benefits from this health-restoring climate can only be derived and duly appreciated by rising early in the morning and taking long walks; which, when tried and persevered in for sometime, are producing of the most happy results, experienced more and more satisfactorily daily in growing strength and activity. Your readers may say —"here's a fellow preaching to us about what we already know so well, "or here's a "Galen." I do not, though, consider it "much ado about nothing," a momentous subject—nor am I a disciple of that celebrated physician. I am one of those individuals who by exercising judiciously the natural powers, aids most materially the medical man in his endeavours to recruit health, impaired by the enervating climate of the plains of India.

There has been a good deal of fun and gaiety here. There have been Balls and evening parties—and as the season is gradually coming to an end, gaiety has been more abundant. There was a fancy-dress ball last night in the Himalaya Club rooms, which were well lighted up and tastefully decorated with wreaths of flowers and leaves. It was *densely* attended; so much so that one had to pick his way with care lest he might jostle somebody, and as for a seat for a little rest after the fatigue of dancing, it was *luckv*. Some of the ladies seemed to dance and stand the whole night—and looked pretty well exhausted. In the invitations uniforms and fancy-dresses were included, and there was a good proportion of them, making the scene quite brilliant and gay. It is not an easy matter to describe such a Ball, as one may be considered invidious. On the whole, the fancy-dresses were well got up; and the Ball was acknowledged not only a great success, but the *best* for a very long time. There were several *peculiarly* fancyful dresses, which the parties themselves could only well describe. The characters represented were Mary, Queen of Scots, Court Ladies and Gentlemen. Shepherdess, Flower-girls, Spanish ladies, Normandy-peasant-girl, Red riding Hood, Folly, Night and Morning, an Ayah, Friar, Mendicant, Robin Hood, a Turkish Chief, an Arab, a Peeler keeping order, etcetera. Dancing was kept up with great spirit, and it was near 5 o'clock when the party broke up finally. There was a good supper. The 54th Band played delightfully.

Theatricals again on Monday, after which a dance at the Club. There is a talk of a Race Ball, which will be the *finale* of the season. Picnics recommenced. Some weddings are to come off next month. No more elopements!

27th September.

The great event of the season, the fancy ball, came off last night. It was a complete success. There were about 100 subscribers. The number of ladies present I could not ascertain, but it was a great throng. Most of the ladies costumes were elegant or pretty, some rich and characteristic. There were three charming "Ladies of the olden times."—Mrs. T——, Mrs. V——, and Mrs. K——. The last pretty, the 2nd elegant, the 3rd *lovely*. I observed a pretty little Polish lady, and two charming Spanish ladies, also a handsome "Mary Queen of Scots." There was an "Ayah," much too pretty to be taken in service by any prudent Matron. Mrs. B——was excellent in style as Folly. Mr. M—— as a Turkish nobleman" was exceedingly good. There were two dashing "Zuaves" and a very handsome "Tirolese," besides "Peelers," gentlemen in Court dresses, &c. &c. &c. But, as I said before, the crowd was so great that it would be impossible to describe them all.

People are already beginning to wend their way downwards. Weather divine.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

We are glad to have at length arrived at the end of our remarks regarding the measure for the reconstitution of the Indian military service; and, beyond these few lines, shall have nothing further to say about it until it shall appear in print. It got very quietly into the country, has been in Simla for the last fortnight or so, is now on its way to Calcutta, and will be published in the *Government Gazette* in a few days more. We have given the main features of the measure already; but may add that the medical staff corps are not to furnish any medical officers for British regiments; their services being devoted to the different staff appointments, civil stations, and the other posts heretofore filled by the Company's medical officers; with, of course, the Native army. Queen's medical officers will not, on any account, be permitted to exchange into the Indian medical staff corps, which will be purely for Indian service. As we have before announced, the medical officers will receive the pay of their rank; and the measure will take effect from the 1st of October.

We may remark, in conclusion, that the amalgamation of the Queen's and Company's medical services was prevented by the peculiar tendencies of the Duke of Cambridge and the Director General of the Medical Department in England; who insisted, as a condition of amalgamation, on clutching such a proportion of the loaves-and fishes of the Indian service for the Royal officers as Sir Charles Wood thought exhorbitant and unfair. Sir Charles, however, not being able to get the Horse Guards to come to what he considered rational and fair terms, wisely broke off negociations, and legislated for those under his power and control in his own fashion. With the results the Indian medical officers will have reason to be, in the main, well satisfied; and it is useless to discuss any further the causes which have produced them. We reserve any further remarks until the measure for the medical service shall have appeared in print.—*Englishman, Sept.* 26.

CEYLON.

(Overland Colombo Observer, Sept. 30.)

With to day closes our Commercial and Coffee Crop year, and the results so far as the exports of our staples are concerned will be seen from the usual abstracts and tables in our columns. The total out-turn of coffee is 783,393 cwts. of both kinds: or 579,758 of plantation and 203,635 native. These figures shew an excess above those of 1860, the year in which our greatest previous export took place, of 108,336 on plantation, and 44,023 native or a total increase of 152,359 cwts. Compared with last year's export the difference is nearly 200,000 cwts of coffee—so that the past season has fully justified the high expectations entertained of it; and we have little doubt, has brought comfort and plenty to many a hard-working and industrious planter, —not only in his large crop, but also in the unprecedented prices ruling for coffee in the London market. His prospects are also good and cheering for, though the crop now ripening will be a short one generally, owing to the unfavorable weather experienced during the blossoming period; yet the unseasonable rain had a beneficial effect on the coffee bushes and the quantity of wood formed and the general appearance, point to a bumper" in 1865. Everything seems favorable, also, to a maintenance of the present high rates for our staple:—peace in America would undoubtedly be to the advantage of the coffee planter, however much it might check the operations of the cotton speculator; and judging from the last reports from Brazil, the coming crop in that, the great source of the world's supply, is likely to be similar to its predecessor, or below the average considerably. From a late Rio price current now before us, we learn that the shipments of coffee in the crop year, 1st July 1862 to 30th June, 1863, have amounted to 1,427,310 bags against in the same periods 1861-62, 1,631,813 bags, and 3,601,845 in 1860-61. This result was quite against all expectations—for, the calculation for last crop was a figure 200,000 bags above the previous one in place of the same quantity below, as it has turned out. We are told some increase is expected in the forthcoming crop, though it is far from promising a regular yield:—

"In the northen part of this province, chiefly in the districts of Cantagallo, Vassouras, Valenca, Mar de Hespanh, S Pidelis, Pirahy and some plantations in the Province of Minas (from where the Coffee is generally transported to Rio de Jan iro) the Coffee trees have borne tolerable well, whereas in the southern part of this province, and the northern districts of S. Paulo, the produce of which is also shipped by way of Rio, there is almost a complete failure. From a general conclusion, it is calculated, that the present crop will yield between 1,500 to 1, 600,000 bags. The shipments from Santos during the past twelve months, have been as large as in the year before. There is expected a great deficiency in the forthcoming crop."

We append our usual fortnightly abstract:—

	Plantation.	Native.	Total.
Ship for London with..... cwts.	1,206	287	1,493
Total to 28th Sept. 1863, cwts.	579,758	203,635	*783,393
do. 1862, "	414,298	170,824	585,422
Cwts	165,460	32,811	198,271
Increase all through.			

Since the 13th instant, the date at which our last statement was made up, two ships only have left our ports for London, and the *Prince of the Seas* alone has taken coffee. Inclusive of the figures stated in the above note the total export is 786,025 cwts. the difference between this and the round 800,000 cwts. is more than made up by the quantity now on board vessels in our roads; but next season will now have the benefit of this, just as the present season must have encroached on its predecessor.

In regard to the various other articles of export, we have Cocoanut Oil, the next great staple, showing the unequal out-turn of 128,290 cwts. or an increase of 16,000 over the export of 1861 and about 32,000 cwts. in excess of that for 1862 and 1860 respectively. —Cinnamon shows a decrease of 130,000 lbs. on last year's figures; but makes a fair average on the last five years.—Plumbago, Ebony, and other minor articles represent average exports; while in Coir Yarn we have a wonderful increase of 7000 cwts over the highest export for any one of the last five years, namely 1860.

Of local intelligence generally, there is not much to record. The long-continued drought, extending now with very little interruption for some 3½ months, was broken a day or two ago by a few refreshing showers; but they were merely temporary and did little to alleviate the inconveniences from the scarcity of water. Thirty or forty miles in a straight line from Colombo, or on the side of the Ambegamon range of mountains, they have rain almost daily, while we, on the seacoast, are quite parched.

Nothing of much importance has taken place in connection with the proceedings of Council, as recorded elsewhere, since our last. It is probable that Sir Charles MacCarthy's departure on leave will be still further delayed—in consequence of the renovated state of his health—it will scarcely now take place before February.

The *Himalaya* arrived here on the 24th instant with the second Battalion H. M. 25th Regiment intended for service in this Island. This steam-ship as well maintained her character for speed, having accomplished the voyage from the Cape in nineteen days.

The men seem, and are said to be, a steady set; and have the good wishes of all the Colonist. It is not likely they will ever have occasion to perform anything like active service here; and we trust that they will attain a higher standard of excellence than the men they re-place: for the 50th have not earned a good character for sobriety while stationed in Ceylon.

In a few days, we shall lose that Regiment; and in a variety of ways their approaching departure has been signalized. The Free-masons gave to the officers a dinner, and a ball has been got; but the Colonial Chaplain of Kandy—the Rev. Mr, Schroder—has done them the best service by giving the men under his charge, some very pertinent advice which we have printed elsewhere. Colonel Waddy has kept his men in a most efficient state, so far as drill is concerned; and their arrival in New Zealand may well be hailed with pleasure by the settlers there. Their Band will be greatly missed. It has been a great treat to the communities at Kandy and Colombo, and we wish its excellent conductor—Mr. Gassner—fresh triumphs at his new destination.

A telegram received here from Bombay, reported the *Alabama* at the Brest harbour undergoing repairs; but we have notwithstanding had her reported as now in the Bay of Bengal. The Captain of the *Shunlee*, a small steamer which touched here on her way from Bombay to Hong-kong, stated he had been chased by her till he hoisted British Colors. Whether this story, which has been questioned, be true or not the notorious steamer is believed to be in our neighbourhood; and from the number of American ships engaged in the Indian trade, we fear the Federals will suffer a considerable loss especially as it is reported that she is to be supported by the *Tuscalola* and the *Georgia*.

If all the stories be true there must be two or three Confederate boats of the same name "in the field."

costly furniture, with old embroidery, with heavy candelabra and chandeliers, and with Venetian and Bohemian glass. Wherever there was woodwork it was gilded. Old curiosity-shops were ransacked to adorn it; and such was Mr. Wolley's enthusiasm about his hobby, that he actually bought an estate for no other purpose than to obtain the carvings of its mansion-house for its decoration. As the adornments were sumptuous, so were the hospitalities. *Fêtes* took place by night and day always with the greatest splendour, and twenty in the season. At the assemblies and concerts with which Mr. Wolley regaled his friends, as many as from three to four hundred persons would be present, for whom suppers—"regular suppers," says Miss Barker, sister of Sir George—were provided. Nay, not many weeks back, Mr. Wolley gave a *fete* to eight hundred persons in the grounds of the burnt house, so fondly did he linger over its memory, so deeply did he venerate the ashes of his beloved mansion.

Glorious work! But who is Mr. Wolley? Surely the blood must have flowed from a rich ancestral source, which could conceive and execute such royal magnificence, such sumptuous hospitality. It may be so. We cannot say that it was not. But this gentleman's early avocations do not favour the presumption. Fortune, who made so much of him after the year 1847, seems to have treated him scurvily in the early part of his life. The brief retrospect with which, under pressure from Mr. Lush, Q.C., he favoured the jury on Wednesday, furnishes a striking contrast between his early employments and his position subsequent to his marriage. Five-and twenty years ago, when he was twenty-one, he was something in Baggett's Hotel. Not a waiter, he says; at least he "did not consider himself a waiter." He knew young Mr. Baggett, very well, was asked to go the hotel, and went there frequently; indeed, stayed there. Out of pure friendship he attended to the books, and did—"any thing to assist." He "knew the family well," no thing could be more natural, when he was staying with them, than that he should make himself useful, not of course in the avowed character of a waiter, but as a friend of the family. But whatever the service he rendered, he admits that it was not wholly without pecuniary consideration. He received no "wages," no "salary," no "regular payment;" but "Mr. Baggett may have given me something occasionally." The next glimpse he gives us of his antecedents, shows him a member of a company of strolling players. From all we have heard and read of such a life, there can be no doubt that its luxuries are of the most inviting kind, and just such as a gentleman without ostensible means would choose in order to amuse himself. We are not therefore, surprised to hear from Mr. Wolley, that though he was a member of the company, he was not engaged as an actor, nor did he receive any salary. He maintained himself by remittances from friends, and generously gave his services, whatever they were, for nothing! Later on we find him in a counting-house in Regent-Street, as a Mr. Mitchell's; and the last occupation he had before his marriage was, "he thinks," with a French gentleman as translator, &c., at a salary of £50 a year. But this degrading occupation he is eager to state was "only for a short time," and was no doubt excepted, like the post at the hotel and the honorary employment with the players, solely with a view to gain a knowledge of life and keep his talents from rusting. All this while the "remittances of friends" played an important part in his career. But in 1847 the waiter, player, or whatever he was, suddenly emerged from obscurity. In that year he married Miss Coape, a lady with a fortune of £35,000; became lessee of Campden House, and the host to whose entertainments the nobility and gentry flocked in hundreds. Nothing was too costly for his appetite for splendour. When he had spent his wife's fortune in the decoration of his residence, he borrowed £17,000 from her sister, which he spent either on its walls or on its visitors. Of course all this has nothing to do with the question at issue in the trial. But may not a moral be extracted from the career of a man, who begins life by "assisting" at an hotel, and seizes the first opportunity Fortune affords him to plunge into the luxuries of a millionaire?

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

COTTON GINNING.—MESSRS. PLATT BROTHER & Co's. improved Patent Cotton Gin may be seen at work daily at No. 11, Apollo Street, where every information regarding the same will be afforded.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—It is hereby notified, for the information of the public, that the above Institution has been opened, for the present, at Villa Byculla from the 1st Instant. All applications from parents and others should be sent to the Secretary, stating the name, age, and progress of the pupil for admittance. D. R. COLAH, Secretary.
No. 26, Byculla, 25th September 1863.

LONDON HOUSE.
FRESH ARRIVALS.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
T. B. & Co., have received per Mail A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinaigrettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.
Half-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco cases, Regatta and Ribbon Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.
Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.
Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill, Brothers, London, warranted for two years.
Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.
Do. Do. Open faced.
Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.
Do. Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Companions in mother of pearl.
Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, papier machie-goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONERY.
K. Templer Suits. Royal Arch do.
Royal Arch do. Master Masons do.
Master Mason do. Collars for Office-Bearers.
K. Templer Jewels. Collars and Sashes for Balls.
Ribbon from ½ inch to 2½ inches for Jewels, Skins, Rosette, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.
Owing to a large amount in our Books unpaid, all orders in future must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, otherwise they will not be attended—European Assistant wanted.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron		Rs. 28
Do. Do.	best	35
Do. Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	36
Do. Do.	Carpet lined	40
Do. Do.	With Hood, best	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron		32
Do. Do.	Do.	35
Do. Do.	best	38
Do. Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	40
Do. Do.	With Hood, best	65
Do. Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides	54

CLOCKS.

American 1 day Clocks		Rs. 8
Do. 8	do.	15
Do. 1	Tudor Clocks with Alarm	14
Do. 8	do. do.	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.
Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
LOOKING GLASSES.
On FRIDAY the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, in Godowns, in Marine Street:
9 Cases containing Looking Glasses of the following sizes:—
80 by 50 inches, 75 by 48, 70 by 45, 65 by 40, 60 by 35, 55 by 31, 48 by 30, 36 by 24, and 40 by 20.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Colored Goods, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.
On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of JOHN CONNON, Esq., the same comprising Rich Cut Glassware, Decanters, &c., handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Plated Hot Water Curry Dishes, a Set of Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, a Set of Shell Pattern Silver Spoons and Forks for 12, Table Cutlery, Bed and Table Linen, Dining, Side, Drawing Room, Pier, Round, Card and Writing Tables, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Easy, Pridieu, Arm and Folding Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobe Screens, Camp Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Ten Trays, Flower and Hat Stands, Side Board, a sweet toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, Music Stool, a fifteen day ormolu Clock, Book-cases with glass doors, Cheval Glass, Dressing, Bath and Dispense room Furniture, Cook-room Articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.
A nearly new English built Open Carriage, with Glass-shutters to form coche Carriage, with pole and shaft, suitable either for one or two horses, a nearly new Harsan, a light Boughan with pole and shaft, also suited either for one or two horses, a pair of high caste young grey fast Arab Horses, 5 and 6 years old, a powerful Grey Arab Horse, ditto Bay Boughan Horse, Double, and Single Harness, &c. &c.
Catalogues with full particulars will be published, and the Property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
THE PROPERTY OF A SPORTSMAN LEAVING INDIA.
A neat Press with Glass Doors made and fitted to contain the following, with their implements, ammunition, &c. complete—all well tried weapons:—
1 Beaufoy's large size Revolving Rifle, 5 Chamber.
2 Sharp's Breech Loader Rifles with improved back sights
1 Double Gun by Moore, 14 bore.
1 Do. do. by Wesley Richards.
1 Do. do. Joe Manton, 20 bore.
1 Do. Rifle Carbine by Wesley Richards.
1 Single Rifle by Collins.
1 Enfield Rifle and 1 Whitworth's ditto.
3 Revolvers of sizes.
Hunting Knife, &c.
Any of the above will be sold separately; but if the whole are taken at once, a large discount will be made.
Bombay, 7th October 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mns' sight above £50	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.		"
" 2 do.	1s.	11½d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11½d.	"
" On demand			"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¼d.	"
On Ireland do.			

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... 1s. 11¼d. " "
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 3 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or after Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. J. MARSDEN.
Bombay, 1st October 1863. Acting Agent.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.
Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.
CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.
Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. three do. 4 do. do.
Do. six do. 5 do. do.
Do. twelve do. 6 do. do.

COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.
On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.
Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts to be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission
Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sights; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11½d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11½d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¼d.	"
Circular Notes	1s.	11¼d.	"

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited in Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate or interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest bearing, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stocks, ¼ per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, wherever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondees should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U.S. Bank, (Limited), for order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.
Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where consigned, and also deposit their securities for safe custody.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondees payable to him.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.
RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 1st September 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.
Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes
N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.
R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.
TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, *Military Square.*
THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Do. 3 Do. Do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
Do. On Demand ..... 1s. 11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-57 cts. "
Do. 3 do. Do. ..... " 2-54 " "
Do. On Demand..... " 2-53 " "

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 2nd October 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS GOTTRELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
FRANK E. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.
The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rup.
" " " " 4 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
" " " " 3 do. 2s. 0d. do.
" " " " 2 do. 2s. 0d. do.
" " " " 1 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland ..... } On demand...1s. 11¼d. do.
On Ireland ..... }
Drafts on the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland re-issued payable on demand only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on the Deposits of the Bank.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 6th Oct. 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Foochow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 0½d. "
3 Do. ..... at 2s. " "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¼d. "

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS.

Best Treble Balls	Rs.	5	0
Do. Double do.		3	12
Do. Youth's do.		3	0
Do. do.		1	8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats		11	0
Do. Malacca, do. do.		8	0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.		5	0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.			
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled		6	8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.			

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.
TILL OR DRAWERS size 2½ and 2¾ in., each..... Rs. 10 0
CUPBOARD.
STRAIGHT CUT; 3,3½ & 4,
To serve on Flat. *(To let in Flush.)* ins. ea... 10 8
BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each..... Rs. 11 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2½, 2¾, 3 and 3½ ins., each..... " 14 to 17 0
SAFE with Patent Locks..... Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.
CASH BOXES.

Toilet	— 6	long, 3¼	wide, 2½	deep	each...	Rs.	18 0
No. 00	— 7½	" 4½	" 3	"	"	"	20 0
No. 1	— 9	" 5½	" 3½	"	"	"	21 0
No. 2	—9 ½	" 6	" 3½	"	"	"	23 0
No. 3	—10½	" 6	" 4	"	"	"	25 0
No. 4	—12	" 7	" 5	"	"	"	28 0
No. 5	—13	" 8	" 5½	"	"	"	32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1	—14½	long, 9	wide, 5½	deep	each...	Rs.	25 0
No. 2	—15½	" 9½	" 6½	"	"	"	28 0
No. 3	—17½	" 10½	" 7½	"	"	"	33 0
No. 4	—19	" 12½	" 7½	"	"	"	39 0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1	—13½	long, 9¼	wide, 8½	deep	each...	Rs.	23 0
No. 3	—16½	" 12½	" 11	"	"	"	30 0
No. 6	—23½	" 16½	" 16½	"	"	"	45 0

FLAT DEED BOXES.
No. 3 —16½ long, 12½ wide, 6 deep..... each... Rs. 32 0
MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.
The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.			
Do. " at 4 " at	2s.	0½d.	"			
Do. " at 3 " at	2s.	0d.	"			
Do. " at 2 " at	1s.	11½d.	"			
Do. " at 1 " at	1s.	11½d.	"			
Do. Demand	} 1s.	11¼d.	"			
Do. Scotland						
Do. Ireland						
Do. Paris at 3 day's sight	1s.	11½d.	"			

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11½d. "
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six month's sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months' sight..... 3 "
Do. 6 " ..... 4 "
Do. 12 " ..... 5 "
The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realisation should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, 29th sept. 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.
Capital Sixty Lacs Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher Cooper & Co.)
DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq
CASSUMBHOY NATHOOBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.

DEPOSIT.
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Account..... 2 per cent.
Deposit for 3 months certain ..... 3 "
" 6 " ..... 5 "
" 12 " ..... 6 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.
Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.
The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.
All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Office hours..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 1st October 1863.
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)
ધી બોમબે ટ્રેડીંગ એન્ડ બેનકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)
Capital, Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares; of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

THE ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.
The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice @ 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	4	Do.	4 Do.
Do.	6	Do.	5 Do.
Do.	12	Do.	6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJA